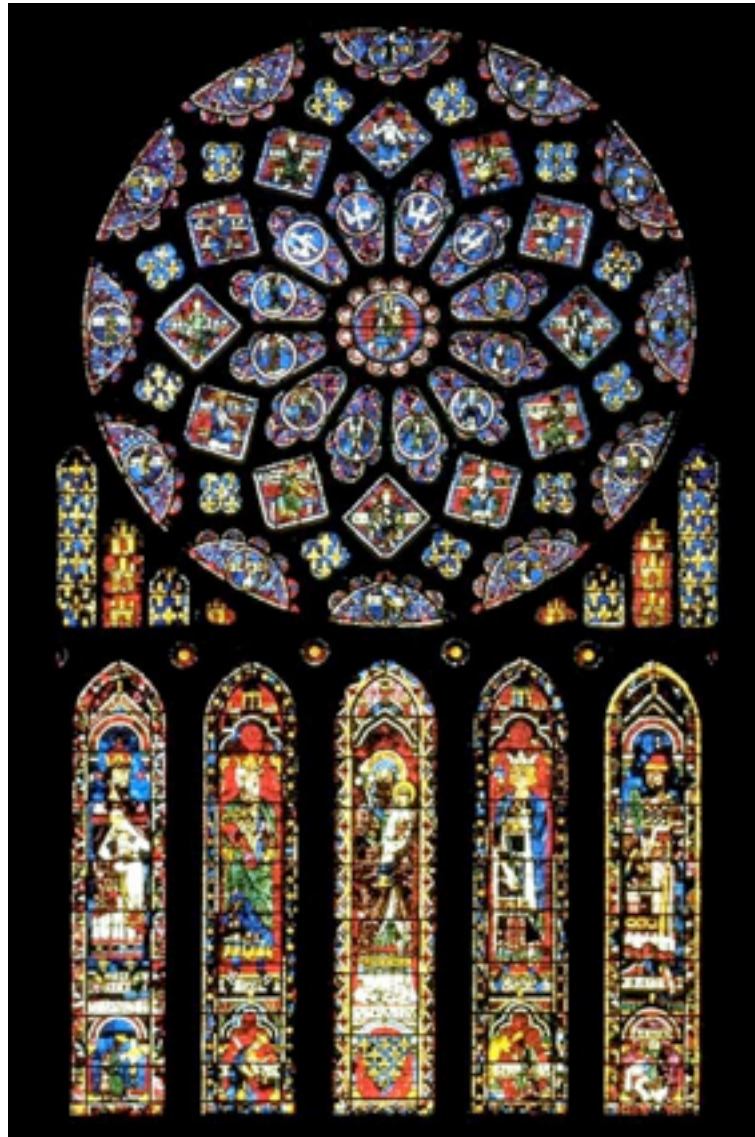
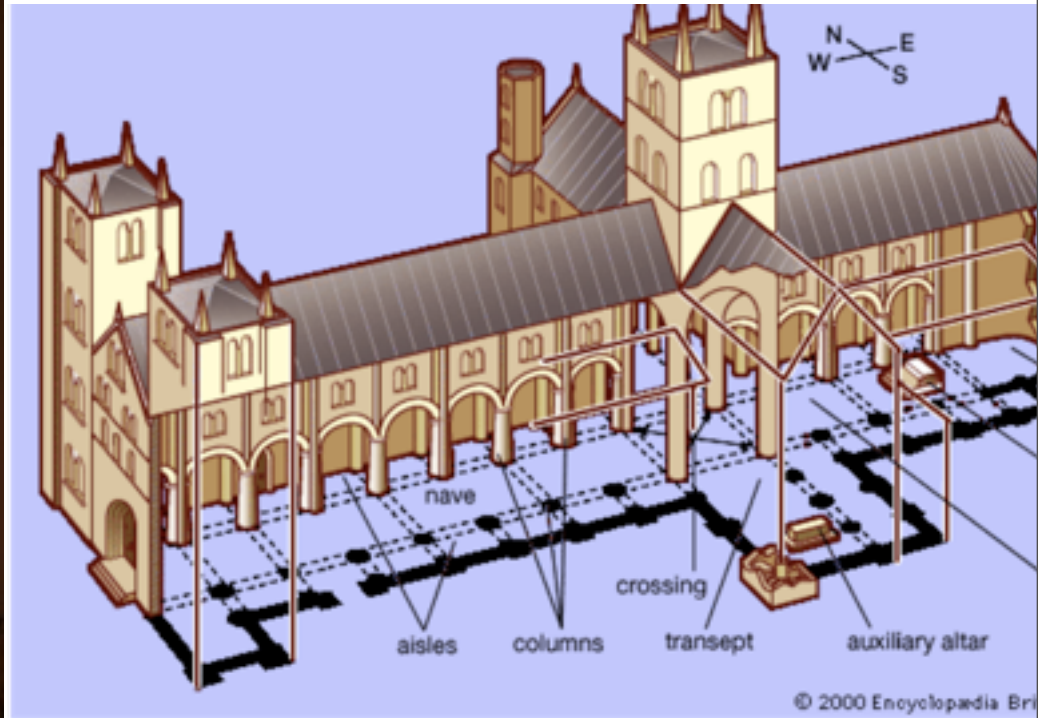


Christianity in Medieval Europe



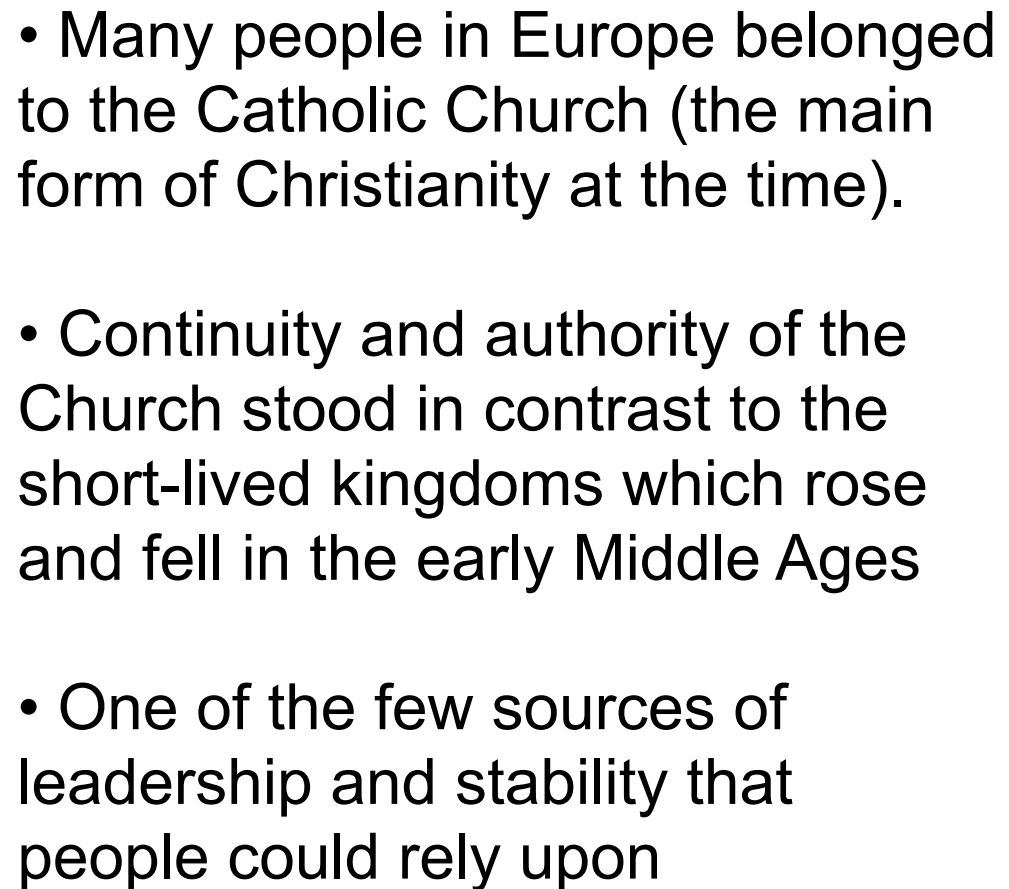
The Medieval Church



Notre Dame de Paris
Construction began:1163 Completed :1345

Why did the Church have so much power and influence in Medieval life??





The Medieval Church

Life was short and difficult for most people; faith in God and participation in Church life gave them hope for the future (heaven).



⊕ The clergy performed all the rituals people thought were important in their lives: marriages, funerals, blessings on the sick and dying, and confessions of sin.



The marriage of King Arthur,



7 Sacraments





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism
2. Confirmation
3. Penance/Confession





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

3. Penance/Confession

4. Holy Eucharist





- # 7 Sacraments
1. Baptism
 2. Confirmation
 3. Penance/Confession
 4. Holy Eucharist
 5. Holy Orders / Ordination





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

3. Penance/Confession

4. Holy Eucharist

5. Holy Orders / Ordination

6. Matrimony





7 Sacraments

1. Baptism

2. Confirmation

3. Penance/Confession

4. Holy Eucharist

5. Holy Orders / Ordination

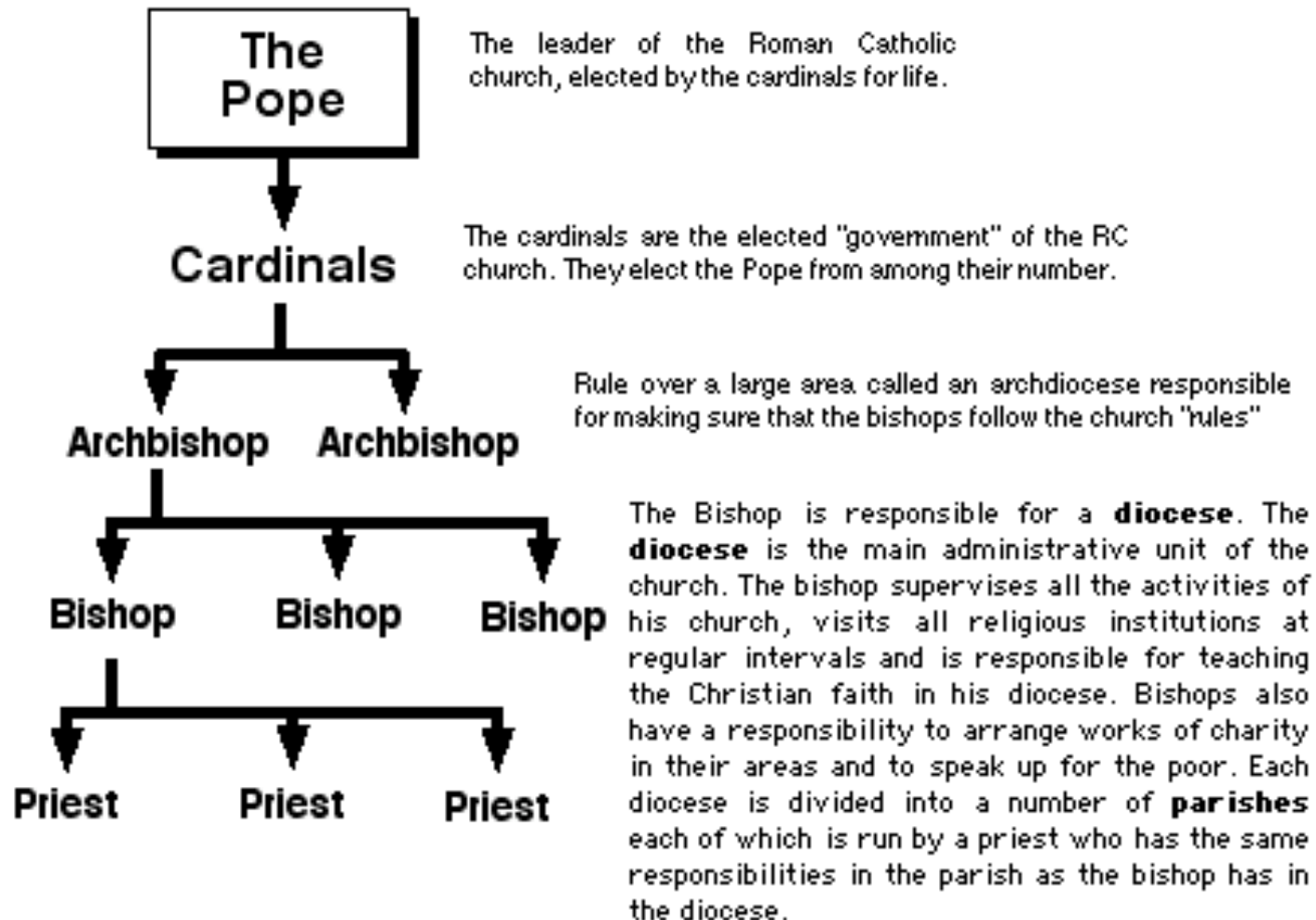
6. Matrimony

**7. Last Rites /
Anointing of the Sick**



Religion in the Middle Ages

Clergy was organized in strict hierarchy of rank



Religion in the Middle Ages



**Raphael, *Portrait of a Cardinal*,
1510-12**

Pope Francis with Cardinals, 2013

Religion in the Middle Ages

Kings or nobles selected bishops based on family connections or political power



The Church and Medieval Life

Popes held political and spiritual power over monarchs = sometimes in conflict



⊕ High Church officials served as political advisors to kings. They negotiated agreements among warring kingdoms, and encouraged peace by threatening to “excommunicate” nobles who rebelled.



Excommunicate = to prevent someone from taking part in Church life.

⊕ Since the Church was such a central part of Medieval life, excommunication was a horrible punishment. It meant that family, neighbors, and others would no longer associate with you! Even worse, the promise of heaven would be removed.

⊕ (And remember, there was no alternative church to join!).



Religion in the Middle Ages

By 1200s, the church was a leading landowner and wealthiest institution in Europe



The church also had the power to tax; parish priests collected a tithe = one-tenth of a person's income



✦ The Church was also powerful because of its wealth. Some church officials collected taxes during Medieval times. Other clergymen encouraged “voluntary” donations to their churches by telling believers that their generosity would guarantee them a spot in heaven!



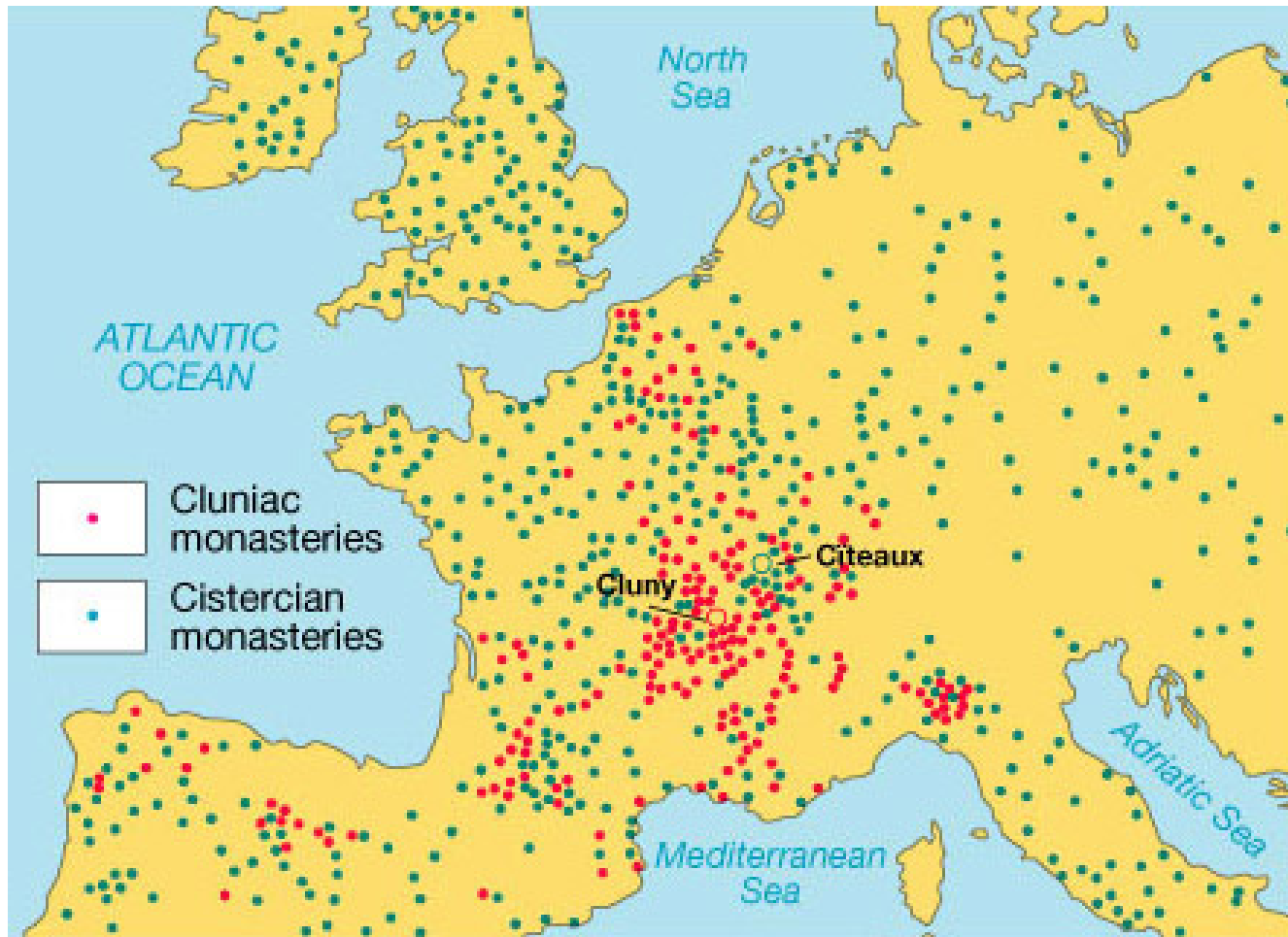
⊕ The Church was given many fiefs from lords.
Men and women who dedicated their lives to
God lived on these fiefs.

⊕ Monks lived in monasteries

⊕ Nuns lived in convents.



Spread of Monasticism



 *Cluniac and Cistercian Monasteries*

These monks and nuns

- grew crops and tended livestock,
- copied and decorated holy books,
- developed new industries,
- ran orphanages and schools, and
- did good deeds in the community



← Some monks even fought as knights for their lords!

Influences of Monasteries

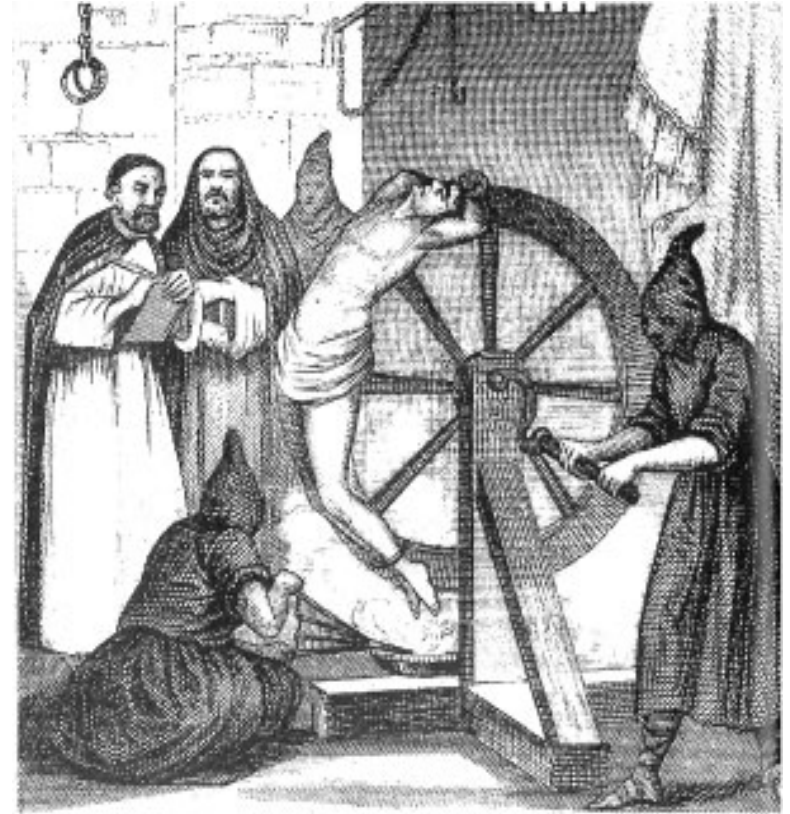
- 
- A photograph of a hill with a monastery on top and a stone tower on the right. The hill is covered in green vegetation and rocky patches. The sky is clear blue.
- 1. Preserved and copied ancient and classical texts**
 - 2. Schools**
 - 3. Hospitals**
 - 4. Soup kitchens and orphanages**
 - 5. Guest houses for weary travelers**
 - 6. Taught peasants farming and animal husbandry**
 - 7. Advances in manufacturing and crafts
(ex. cheese, wine, cloth)**

III. The Church and Medieval Life

Heretics - people who denied the church's principles



The Inquisition



What was its purpose?





Friday, April 3, 15

⊕ For 200 years starting in 1095, the Church encouraged a series of Crusades, or holy wars, against Muslims. Knights, soldiers, and even ordinary people traveled to the “Holy Lands” in an effort to keep Jerusalem under Christian control.



The Crusades, 1096–1204



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- Place** What Muslim power ruled lands close to the Christian city of Constantinople?
- Movement** Which Crusade did not make it to Jerusalem? Where did this Crusade end?

⊕ In the end, Christians did not maintain control of the Holy Lands. However, the Crusades brought lasting change to Europe. New foods, fashions, inventions, and traditions came from the Middle East during these wars.



Review ...

The Role of the Church during the Middle Ages:

- ⊕ Comforted people during tough times
- ⊕ Performed rituals like marriages, funerals, confessions, and prayer
- ⊕ Held some “governmental” powers (taxation, passage and enforcement of laws)
- ⊕ Wealth
- ⊕ Monasteries and convents
- ⊕ Influenced kings and nobles in decisions regarding war and peace



Bottom line ...

- ⊕ The Catholic Church was the most powerful and influential institution in the Middle Ages. It dominated all aspects of European people's lives!

